BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840. 3,242.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis.*—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 25th Novr. 1840.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF MOOLNA SMALLJEE ADAMJEE, will sell on the dates hereafter mentioned the following Houses viz.

On Monday the 30th Instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. 2 Houses with upper stories situated near the King's Barracks, assessed No. 130.

On Thursday the 3rd December, at 4 P. M. a three storied House at Chinch Bunder No. 112.

On Saturday the 5th December, at 4 o'clock a three storied House in Busary Walla, No. 35 and a range of 9 apartments with upper Rooms No. 16.

On Monday the 7th December, an upper Roomed House situated in Memon Wara, No. 323.

On Thursday the 9th December, an upper Roomed House with a yard and well of water situated near Cowasjee Patell's Tank.

On Saturday the 12th December, a lower Roomed House situated in Duncan Road opposite the Rope Walk.

Also a large quantity of Beads, Iron, Lead, Grapnels, a Chain Cable, a Brass Gun, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine Oil, &c. The dates of the sale of each article will hereafter be specified; TERMS a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within three days, or the property will be resold. The first purchaser to pay all expences incurred, make good any loss that may occur, and to forfeit any profit arising from such resale.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 25th Instant, the above will Sell at their Rooms the following assortment of Goods, *viz.*, Silver Ware comprising Spoons and Forks, a Beer Mug, Coffee Pot, and Chintz Dresses, Gown Pieces, Tamboured Mull; an assortment of Silk Goods consisting of Shawls, Aprons, Cravats, Scarfs, &c. A French Horn, 6 Clarionets, Guitars, 2 Persian Carpets. A Camp Case complete, Washing Sets; Furniture, a quantity of large and small size Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brass Shot Charger, and some tinned Frying Pans. An Invoice of Brushes, also a few Copies of "Auber's" Rise and Progress of the British Power in India (an excellent work,) &c. &c.

Also on account of the concerned, several cases of Orsidu landed damaged from the Brig ROSE, Capt. Nestle.

AT NOON.

A Bay Pony, and other Cattle or Conveyances that may offer, after which a quantity of Hams.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A BENGAL Palanquin complete and in good order.

HAMS just landed may be had of the above at 8 annas per lb.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Strong serviceable Carriage Horse, Height, about 14 | 2½,	
A pair of fresh Grey Arab Horses, 13 | 3 high, 5 years old and perfectly sound, price Rs.	600
A Grey Arab Horse 14 | 2 7 years old....	150
A Single poled Tent, nearly new with Rowtee, and Necessary Tent and Bechoba...	250
A racing saddle, nearly new by Sartzer wt. about 4 lbs. price.....	75
2 complete sets of English Horse clothing..	80

ALSO.

A scotch Terrier, and a Bull Dog and Bitch just landed. Nesbit Lane, November 25th 1840.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction (By order of the Ecclesiastical Register) on Monday next the 30th instant, at their Rooms, Sundry Effects of the late C. E. STEWART Esqr. deceased, consisting of Silver Articles, Glass and Queen's Ware, Plated Candlesticks with Shades, a Double Barrel Percussion Gun by J. Purdey and a Single Barrel Do. by Joseph Manton both in Mahogany Cases, a Travelling Iron Bedstead a small Mahogany Medicine Chest, a new Saddle and Bridle, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles &c. &c.

And at 12 o'clock a Buggy with Horse and Harness complete.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 28th Instant, WILL SELL at his residence Byculla. A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property will be on view from Thursday the 26th Instant until the hour of Sale, but Catalogues will not be published.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1840. *

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

By Public Auction.

ON THE 7th Proximo, on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out-Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues will be published and forwarded to Out-Stations as early as possible.

Further information will appear in future advertisements.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1840. *

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A London built Cab Phæton for one or two Horses, light, and in excellent condition, with German shutters, shafts for a single horse, double and single harness—together with a pair of Iron Grey Arab Horses, young, with excellent action, and accustomed to the Saddle; the property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them:

Price Rs. 2500.

May be seen on a day's previous notice being given to the above.

A BUGGY with Grey Arab Horse and Harness.....	Rs.	500
An English Buggy in excellent order with a set of covered Harness.	,,	500
A Grey Arab Saddle or Buggy Horse rising six years old.....	,,	400
A Young fresh Arab unbroken about four years old.....	,,	800
A Bay Arab Saddle Horse has carried a Lady.....	,,	550

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS between the hours of six o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 21st Instant, and Monday nine o'clock the 23d Instant, the Commission Room of Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, was entered by Burglars, and property to the amount of 12,852, principally in Gold Watches and Jewellery were stolen.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of Rupees Five Hundred will be paid by Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co. to any person who may give such information as to cause the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the offenders.

Forbes Street, Bombay 25th Nov. 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, 25th Novr. 1840. *

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A. I. Ship "HELENA," 630 Tons, Capt. DRENNING. For Freight apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.—The fast sailing Ship "*Frances*," G. CORKHILL, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 1st proximo.—Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

Meadow Street, 25th November 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship WOODMAN, JOHN GOOD, Commander—For Freight apply to

EDWARD BATES.

Church Lane, Nov. 25, 1840. *

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT COLOMBO.—The fine barque LORD ELPHINSTONE, Burthen 419 Tons, G. L. SIMMONS, Master, will leave on the 1st Dec. has good Accommodations for passengers, for light freight only or passage, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM.—Nesbit Lane, Nov. 25, 1840.

ANY Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who would give his Professional Services, would be treated with upon liberal terms for a passage. Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. *

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23d.—Ship Helen, P. Tonks, Master, from Calcutta 22d October. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Young & Infant, Miss Ferris, Major T. B. Jervis Bombay Engineers, Capt. Hughes Madras Cavalry, T. P. Thompson, Esq. M. C. S. Mr. Asst. Apothecary Whitcomb and Wife, 2 Woman Servents and 7 Men Do. Natives.

Do. Hydroose, L. J. Ballantine, Master, from Calcutta 8th October. *Passengers.*—8 Natives.

Do. Charlotte, C. L Leibschwager, Master, from China 13th August. *Passengers.* Mr. G. Bryant Merchant.

Do. 24th, Brig Union, W. F. Wilkins, Master, from Madras 18th Oct. *Passenger.* W. Stewart.

Do. Ship Duke of Lancasters J. Hargraves, Master, from Liverpool 24th July.

SAILED.

Nov. 22d.—Barque Royal Saxon, G. Black, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.* Messrs. Dunsterville, Gaisford, Newnham and Foster.

Do. Barque Cornwallis, J. Clark, Master, to China. *Passengers.* Mrs. Clark and 1 Ayah.

Do. Brig Sir Wm. Wallace, H. Losett Master, to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta. *Passengers.* T. M. Donald Esq. Mr. MacCullock and Mr. J. Barlas.

Do. 23d, Barque Amity, W. Bell Master, to Macao.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Narbudda.	Hugh Lindsay.
	Berenice.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Ann.
Julia.	Royal Saxon.
Westmoreland,	Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Amity.
Sarah.	Jane.
John Garrow.	Indian.
Harriet Scott.	Helen.
Gilmore.	Frances.
Recovery.	Superior.
Malabar	Brilliant.
Orleans.	Childe Harold.
Bombay.	Woodman.
Duke of Lancaster,	Brenda
James Moran.	Strabane.

Country.	
Benares.	Maria.
Cauderbux.	Ruby.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ardaseer.
Caroline.	Lowjee Family.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Charles Forbes.
Colonel. Newal.	Fanny,
Atiet Rahimau.	Rose.
Caledonia.	Helen.
Elphinstone.	Hydroose.
Faiz Rubany.	Charlotte.
Essavie.	Union.
French.	Portuguese.
Lad Aele.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st Dec.
A Steamer....	Do.....	Do.....	1st Jan.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay..	Dirom C. &Co. & Co.....	London ..	15th Do.
Sarah.....	Grey.. & Co..	London ..	imm editely
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool.	Do.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Anu.....	W. &T.Edmond and Co.....		
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Liverpool.	
Hannah.... ..	T.Jefferies&co.		
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies& co.	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Calcutta..	immedly.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer .. .	C. Cowasjee ..	Do.	disptch
Adele..... ..	Davood Sassoon	Manille...	
Cornwallis.... ..	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Orleana..... ..	.....		
Amity.....	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do. ..	21st June
Thomas....	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do. ..	10th Apri
Europe.....	.....	Do. ..	2d July.
Francis Spaight	.....	Do. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do. ..	24th June.
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.	
Ophelia&Anne.	.....	Do.	
Tweed.....	.....	Do. ..	
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do. ..	
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co....	Do. ..	15th July.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	15th do.
Ingleborough	E. Macleon &Co.	Do. ..	5th July
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux	10th July.
Bolivar.....	.....	Rio....	4th June.
LeCeres ..	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ...	

Domestic Occurrence

Birth.—On the morning of the 20th inst., at Poonah, the Lady of Captain W. B. Goodfellow of the Engineers, of a daughter.

Death.—On the Esplanade, on the night of 22d inst., of Jungle Fever contracted on the march from Malligaum, Capt. P. Sanderson 15th Regt. N. I. deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.

Nov. 22d.—Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Col. H. Sarjeat, 31st B. Lt. Infy., from Mangalore.
do. 23d. Major T. B Jervis Engineers, from Calcutta.
do. do. Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th Regt. N. I. from Broach.

Departures.

Nov. 23d.—Ensign John Sandwith 1st E. Regt. to Sukkur.
do. do. Major W. Sandwith 8th Regt. N. I to Currachee.
do 24th. Lieut. J. Dheclue, 22d Regt. N. I. to Scinde.
do, do. Capt. T. K. Skinner Staff to Poona.
do. do. Major D. Downing Staff to Govinpoorah.
do. do. Lieut. Jackson 24th Regt. to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. J. Rose 15th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndey.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 25, 1840.

Arrived November 23, Ship *Helen*, P. Tonks, Master, from Calcutta 22nd October.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Young and Child, Miss Ferris, Major Jervis, Engineers; Capt. Hughes, Madras Cavalry; E. P. Thompson, Esq.; Assistant Apothecary Whitcombe and Wife: 2 Women and 7 Men Servants;—*Intelligence*: Off Dondee Head spoke the Ship *Julius Cæsar*, from Bombay bound to China on the 5th November; Do. Ship *Charlotte*, C. T. Lebschwager, Master, from China 13th August and Anjeer 2nd October.—*Passenger*: Mr. G. Bryant; Do. Ship *Hydroos*, L. Ballantine, Master, from Calcutta 8th October—*Passengers*: 8 Natives: Do. 24, Brig *Union*, W. F. Wilkins, Master, from Madras 18th October—*Passenger*: Mr. Stewart; Do. Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, J. Hargraves, Master, from Liverpool 24th July.

We reprint our extra of yesterday, circulated only to our Presidency Subscribers for our Outstation readers, as we did not think its size warranted us in having postge charged thereon, when our regular issue of to-day was already in the Press.

Bombay Gazette Extra, November 24.

We are much shocked to be obliged to announce the following melancholy intelligence dated Sukkur the 9th Instant. "A "letter was received yesterday from Ma- "jor Boscawen at Dadur, conveying the "lamentable intelligence of the murder "of poor Lt. Loveday previous to Major "B's arrival at Dadur. The insurgents "headed by Nassur Khan the ex-chief of "Khelat plundered and destroyed the "Town, and it now presents nothing but "a heap of ruins. Major B. on his arri- "val marched immediately towards the "enemy's Camp, about 4 miles distant, "and succeeded in driving them off with "the loss of nearly all their Stores. On "one part of the ground laid the body of "Lt. L. with his servant weeping over "him. Loveday was chained up to the "knees to a *kujavah*, and had a pair of "drawers on, which was the only article "of covering he was permitted to wear "to protect him from the inclemency of "the weather. It appears in the hurry of "the enemy's retreat they possessed no "means of carrying off Loveday and left "him on the ground alive; one of the "heartless wretches however returned to "destroy both master and servant; the "head of the former was severed from his "body by one cut; not having time, being "so closely pushed to despatch the latter "also, he remains to tell the melancholy "tale of the untimely end of this fine "young officer."

Letters from Scinde of the 13th Instant give us further particulars of the melancholy fate of Lieutenant Loveday, and the present position of affairs in that part of the world. We are rather astonished that no mention is made of the defence of the intrenchments at Dadur mentioned in our Extra of last Friday. However as in duty bound, we lay before our readers all the information which our private letters afford, although it may not exactly tally with previous intelligence.

"Dadur which is one of our principle granaries has been attacked and plundered by Nusseer Khan, the son of Mehrab Khan the defunct chieftain of Khelat, at the Head of a large number of Beloochees both Infantry and Cavalry, there was a detachment of our Troops under a Captain, and 2 guns stationed within an entrenched camp outside of the Town, but no succour was afforded to the besieged inhabitants, except a few shots fired from the guns when the plunderers were leaving the place heavily laden with booty! It was such a pity that Nusseer Khan did not delay his attack one day longer, for a wing of H. M. 40th under Major Boscawen, the Bengal 38th N. I. and the Scinde Irregular Horse, with a party of the Poona Auxiliaries were only one day's march distant from Dadur at the time of the ransacking. However as it was, this party fell in on the 2nd instant with Nusseer Khan and his Beloochees, and after manœuvring a great deal on somewhat disadvantageous ground on our side, the enemy retreated in rather a masterly style without coming to the scratch or losing any particle of their plunder, leaving their encampment containing very little *loot* in the possession of our troops; only a few men on our side were wounded (perhaps about 3 killed) and the enemy had about 35. After our men had marched into the enemy's encampment to their horror and indignation they saw a spectacle that made their blood curdle within their veins, they saw, the body (*now yet warm*) of poor Loreday, with the head almost severed from the trunk, the body was found *chained* to a Kudjawah, his poor servant was found sitting beside his lifeless master. It appears that Nusseer Khan had brought on the gallant young Loveday with him, *but loaded with irons*. It is supposed that when the 40th were pressing upon the enemy, and they saw that they would have to run for it, they imagined that Loveday might get rescued, for being chained as he was, it was difficult to make him keep pace with the fugitives. It was then that a Sowar made a sudden blow at Loveday's neck with his sabre which caused this fine young fellow's death. It may not have been by Nusseer Khan's order, but he ought to swing high for the deed, inasmuch as it was evident neglect on his part in leaving the prisoner in the hands of his men.

Further news is, that General Brooks intends moving with his forces early next month, he cannot go beyond the Bolan pass, for his command only extends to that part. Noor Mahomed one of the Ameers of Hydrabad is hourly expected to end his days and be gathered to his fathers, being dangerously ill! On his death a row amongst the Ameers it is supposed will take place, they are all of them ill disposed towards Meer Nusseer Khan, the brother of Noor Mahomed, and Shere Mahomed the Meer of Khyrpoor is also his avowed enemy, and he is said to be assembling a force not far off. Nusseer Khan it is said will show his teeth if he can gain the countenance and assistance of the British.

The quarrel will be about the property and lands of the man they expect, and apparently wish, to die. However it is probable we will hear the report of it and most likely that Noor Mahomed is dead at this instant, for the last accounts of him were that the lower parts of his body had become cold.

We are obliged to Messrs. Collett and Co., for *Galignani's Messengers* down to the 8th of October, from which we have made as many extracts as time would allow of, but as we could not cut them to distribute, and every article had to be copied, we have been obliged to restrict them more than we could have wished. The principal topics of Home News are the Death of the Princess Augusta. The attempts to Fire the Dock Yards of Sheerness and Devonport, and the Quarrels of Lord Cardigan with the officers of the 11th Hussars and his consequent duel with Captain Tuckett of that Regiment, Alderman Pirie has been elected Lord Mayor of London in opposition to Alderman Harmer who was attacked verulently in the Times Newspaper. The Queen appears to be in good health, and the approach of the Session of Parliament was looked forward to with great anxiety by all classes. In France the Fortifications round Paris, and the Trial of Prince Louis Napoleon for his mad attempt at an invasion of his Native Country occupied universal attention, and he has been sentenced to imprisonment for Life. The Parisian Press is full of the Eastern Question and "Young France" and the Army were all for War, while Louis Philippe and the Commercial interests threw their weight into the opposite scale. Thiers maintains his place in spite of opposition, and a perfect understanding seems to exist between him and his Royal Master. In Spain all is convulsion, where Espartero seems to have raised a spirit of insurrection, which he has either not the will or the ability to lay. In Italy much discontent reigns, and several serious riots have occurred in Rome between the Populace and the Troops. The Mob persisting in chaunting seditious songs, and only desisting when fiercely charged by the Military. In Portugal all seems quiet at present. From Canada and the United States we have no intelligence to offer. Rumours have been afloat that the King of Holland has abdicated the throne, but no reason is assigned for so extraordinary a step. We shall look with great anxiety for the Mails which ought to have come by the *Berenice*, but we fear if they are to pass by the way of Trebizond that we shall yet have many weeks to wait. In the mean time we must be thankful for the Crumbs of News we have here been able to collect.

The arrival of the *Charlotte* has put us in possession of our Canton Files to the 11th of August last, the Chief item of intelligence is, the abduction of a Mr. Staunton formerly tutor in the family of the late R. Turner Esq. It appears he was seized while bathing in Cassilia Bay, and carried off "vi et armis" to Canton to be incarcerated, we suppose as a hostage, in case that splendid fellow Lin or any of his tribe should fall into the hands of the Barbarians. The Trade had been completely put a stop to and all commercial transactions were at a stand. Opium was on the decline, but it was considered from reports received from the Eastern Coast, that prices would mend, as there existed some slight demand there. In Cotton no business was transacting. A report was in circulation that Lin had received orders direct from the Emperor, to treat any Embassy from the Court of England with every respect and facilitate their speedy arrival at Pekin, and that orders also had been issued that every accommodation, in the shape of Carriage, Provisions &c., while on their route was to be afforded them. This if true looks as if the Emperor was peaceably inclined—No doubt the taking of Chusan has had its due weight with His Imperial Majesty. It is not at all improbable that the total misrepresentation of Lin's reports has come to light; and that the Emperor is desirous of satisfying himself as to what kind of people, as also what the intentions, of the Barbarians of the "*Little Cold Island*" are. The Grand secret for obtaining the respect of others is to show that we are confident in our own strength and resources,—and had not the present expedition been undertaken we might have waited for centuries ere the gates of Pekin had been thrown open to an adversary and a Barbarian. For the Shipping Intelligence &c., we refer our readers to the extracts.

On Saturday last a most extensive Robbery of Jewellery took place at the rooms of Messrs. Blackwell and Co.—It is believed that the Thieves entered by the stabling at the back of the premises, but from an inspection of the Glass Cases, one of which is broken, a suspicion arises that the robbery in question was committed by some of the Servants in Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s employ, in fact there is scarcely a doubt of this, from an inspection of the Glass cases which are broken and completely emptied of all the Jewellery, the Robbers merely leaving behind the Red Morocco boxes and it appears a total impossibility that any one could have cleared them out without their having been previously unlocked. The Police both European and Native are on the alert, and we do sincerely hope that their vigilance will ensure a speedy restoration of the property and bring the Robbers to justice. The property stolen, we believe is valued at Rupees 12,852 and had been sent to Messrs. Blackwell and Co., for Sale on Commission.

European Intelligence.

Galignani's Messenger, October 3.

Paris, October 5, 1840.—Government has received the following telegraphic dispatches:—

Marseilles, October 1st, 3 ½ P. M.—*The Chief of the Maritime Service to the Minister of the Marine.*—The letters brought by the English packet *Eagle* have not been yet delivered, but a Maltese journal announces that Beyruth has been reduced to ashes by the English fleet—that 7,500 men, Turks, Austrians, and English, had landed and encamped near that town, and that, in fine, Ibrahim was within two hours' march of the advanced posts, and was preparing to make an attack as soon as his reinforcements should arrive. —Alexandria was blockaded."

Marseilles, 2d October, 11 o'clock. *Alexandria*, September 17th.—*The Concul-General to the President of the Council.*—Hostilities have commenced in Syria. The English and Austrian squadrons, after having bombarded Beyruth and several neighbouring points, landed on the 11th inst. between 6,000 and 8,000 Turks, and 12 pieces of cannon. Ibrahim Pacha, who was at Beyruth, was preparing to attack them on the following day. The Lebanon was quiet; all the French residents had embarked. The national flag continued to float over the house of the French consul."

Beyruth is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and of great commerce. The port had in ancient days been much filled up, but it has a commodious quay. Tuscany, at one time, and afterwards France, was in possession of its trade. The exports from France have hitherto amounted to about 2,000,000fr. per annum, and the imports into France, to about 1,000,000fr. Besides this direct commerce. French ships have been engaged in transporting large quantities of merchandize for the caravans. The English trade with Beyruth has not been so considerable. Many British merchants have, however, been settled there. The place is about three days' caravan march from Damascus.

The Ministerial evening journals publish the subjoined telegraphic despatch:—

Toulon, 2d October, 8½ A. M.—*Algiers*, September 28.—*Marshal Valee to the Minister of War.* A brilliant affair has taken place in the chain of the Atlas which separates the Medjana from the Desert. The Spahis of Constantina and Setif, and a squadron of the 4th chasseurs, carried the Col de Oulel Braham, which was defended by the troops of Abdel Kader's brother. The enemy has been completely driven out of the Hadjana, and taken refuge in the Desert. The province of Algiers is perfectly tranquil."

REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 30th ult. says:—"We have just received from the Hague the unexpected news that the King, before he left for Loo, communicated to his Ministers his intention of abdicating in favour of the Prince of Orange. It is impossible to describe the sensation produced here by this news. The step is regarded as an act of despair, at the moment when the deplorable state of the finances is about to be communicated to the nation." Another letter, of the same date, says:—"We are assured that the King is gone to Loo, with the intention of not again returning to the Hague. His project is said to be to enjoy the sweets of a second marriage in retirement. It is even known that he has ordered his son, the Prince of Orange, and his grandson the Hereditary Prince, to come and join him at Loo. The object of this meeting is to come to an understanding as to some eventualities which would be the consequence of his abdication. Amongst other things to be discussed, is the cession of the Palace of Loo, which is not the private property of the King, but a domain of the Crown. The sudden return of our Ambassador in Paris, Baron Fagel, the oldest and most tried personal friend of the King, is said to be connected with the project of abdication. Some say that he has been sent for by the King, to consult with him on the subject; others that he has arrived spontaneously, in order to use his efforts to deter him from carrying his project into execution. The proclamation announcing the abdication will, it is said, appear before the 15th of October, which is the day fixed by the fundamental law for the opening of the ordinary session of the States General." The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, in its stock article of the 30th, after having announced that the funds had fallen considerably, says:—

"According to general report this unexpected fallis to be attributed to accounts from the Hague, according to which the King has come to the resolution of renouncing the throne in favour of the Prince of Orange, which resolution his Majesty will soon make known to the Nation by a proclamation. It was stated that the journey of the King to Loo, was connected with this determination, and that the Prince of Orange and his son, the Hereditary Prince, would be summoned thither towards Monday to receive information of it. It is added that the King only communicated his important resolution before his departure from the Hague to a few Ministers and high functionaries of the Court."

The *Avondbode* says:—

"Considerable sales of Dutch funds had been effected, and as no foreign news had arrived to cause such great fluctuations, and the sales being entirely in home-stock, it was conjectured that some of the leading houses of Amsterdam had received important news from the Hague. The Integranes fell to 49. A report was then spread upon change, that letters had been received from the Hague that the King had announced his intention of abandoning the throne which he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century to the honour and prosperity of the country. It was even said that this resolution will in a few days be announced to the country by proclamation, and that from that day the King will lay down the sceptre which he has wielded with such dignity and firmness. It is impossible to give an idea of the profound regret which this news has caused. The King, it is said, announced what is stated above to some of his Ministers yesterday before his departure for Loo, which appears to be connected with it. We give this account as we received it, and wait for information of a more positive character as to the truth or falsehood of these important rumours.

The *Journal de la Haye* does not say a word as to this news; it merely mentions the departure of the King for Loo.

The *Commerce Belge*, after publishing the above intelligence, adds: "A courier has passed through Brussels on his way from the Hague to Paris. It is thought that he is the bearer of the official act of the abdication of King William."

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GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 5,

"LORD PALMERSTON'S NOTE.—The *Exposé* addressed by Lord Palmerston on the 31st August, through Mr. H. Bulwer, to the French government, in reply to that of M. Guizot of 24th July is a document to which it would be impossible for us to add anything to the statements and reasonings. The noble Lord affirms, on the part of her Majesty's government, what will not be contested in any impartial quarter, that no Power in Europe can be less influenced than Great Britain is by any selfish views, or by any desire or expectation of exclusive advantage to arise to herself out of the settlement of the affairs of the Levant. The *Courier Francais* rather coolly says, that "the declaration of Count Sebastiani, promising that France would remain a neutral and passive spectator of Mehemet's coercoin, was binding solely on Marshal Soult's ministry, not on M. Thiers's. What, however, it might have been supposed, would have been deemed binding by the French government, were the principles subscribed to by ambassadors, and announced in the last speech from the throne. However, it would seem that they had played rather fast and loose with them:—

"The five Powers had, by the collective note which was presented to the Porte on the 27th of July, 1839, by their representatives at Constantinople, declared to the Sultan that their union was assured; and they had requested him to abstain from any direct negotiation with Mehemet Ali, and to make no arrangement with the Pacha without the concurrence of the five Powers. And yet her Majesty's government have good reason to believe that for many months past the French representative at Constantinople has, with respect to the matters to which that note referred, distinctly separated France from the four Powers, and has earnestly and repeatedly pressed the Porte to negotiate directly with Mehemet Ali, and to make an arrangement with the Pacha, not only without the concurrence of the other four Powers, but under the single mediation of France, and according to the particular views of the French government. It is France, therefore, that has separated herself from the four Powers, and not the four Powers that have separated themselves from France." At a previous period of the negotiation Lord Palmerston states that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, had informed him, they had reason to believe that the French government, instead of deciding themselves on a proposition which had been made to them had transmitted it to Alexandria for the decision of Mehemet Ali. It must be perfectly evident, from the perusal of the whole of this document, that the French government all along have considered Mehemet Ali, as their client, and themselves as his patrons or advocates, not as impartial umpires of the Eastern question. It is no business of ours to deny the right of France to take this petition, or to speak of it as if it ought to preclude her from aiding future arrangements; but we do decidedly say that it convicts her of inconsistency, if she complains of "exclusion" from the seat of judgment, while she makes herself a party in the cause! (Globe.)

LORD CARDIGAN AND CAPTAIN R. A. REYNOLDS.

The Court Martial on Captain R. A. Reynolds of Prince Albert's Huzzars adjourned over last Tuesday at the request of the prisoner, was resumed this morning (Thursday). The interest excited by the case appeared not to have in the least degree diminished by its postponement from time to time, but, on the contrary, to have greatly increased—Sir H. Pakenham as heretofore presided, and Major G. Pipon discharged the arduous functions of Judge Advocate as on the former days, each most worthily. The noble prosecutor, the Earl of Cardigan, was attended by his Counsel Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, the accused Captain Reynolds, by Mr. Watson his legal adviser. The Court being assembled.

The President addressed the Prisoner Captain Reynolds, are you ready for your defence?

Captain Reynolds—Yes.

The President—proceed then.

Captain Reynolds:—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I necessarily feel embarrassed in addressing you in answer to the present charge, not only from novelty of the situation in which I am placed, but also from the nature of the charge I am called on to answer. Lord Cardigan says that he is placed in a painful situation as prosecutor. How much more painful and anxious must be my situation when I am here defending myself from a charge affecting my prospects in the army. The prosecutor complains that calumnies have been poured in upon him by the public press, and that he he has been subject "to a torrent of misrepresentation"—I declare upon my honor, that I never directly or indirectly have been a party or privy to any publication whatever reflecting upon the conduct or character of Lord Cardigan. I do not precisely know of what Lord Cardigan complains; but I must say that he is the only Commanding Officer in the British Army who has been so attacked. I do not consider the Prosecutor justified in stating that the decision of the highest military authority had been pronounced in his favor. I cannot believe that such a decision was ever expressed in this case whilst it was in the course of being submitted to your judgement. If the observation therefore does not apply to this case, why was it introduced here at all? I was prepared, as part of my defence with a very large body of evidence as well that of officers who have been, as of those who now are in the 11th Huzzars, to prove that Lord Cardigan's conduct towards me and to the other officers of the Regiment had been very irritating and offensive.—I was also prepared to cross-examine the witneses on the part of the prosecution to the same effect.

The Court decided that such evidence on cross examination was inadmissible. To that decisiom I most respectfully bow. I have still that direct evidence ready, and shall offer it oo the Court, who will decide whether it is admisible or no. But I am bound in explanation to the Court, and also for the benefit of the Law advisers of the Crown, who will have to revise these proceedings to state the reasons on which I submit, and am advised by my Counsel that this evidence is admissible. Upon the whole evidence as given, each member of the Court is to determine two things. First, whether I am guilty or not of the charge; and secondly, if guilty, the amount of the punishment—In the first place, as I shall show that the second letter was written under irritating conduct on the part of Lord Cardigan, of is obvious that the degree of irritation materially affects the degree of my offence, if I am guilty of any. And it follows that provoking and offensive conduct on this occasion is to be measured and judged of by Lord Cardigans conduct on other and former occasions. In that view such evidence is material in awarding the quantum of punishment, of punishment is to be awarded. But this is also evidence, it is submitted, as affecting my guilt or innocence of the charge itself. The question is one as to the admissibility, not as to the effect of the evidence. The Court cannot judge of the effect until the evidence is admitted, the true mode of testing whether such evidence is admissible or not, is to put an extreme case. Supposing that Lord Cardigan had been in the habit of treating my services in India with reproach—that I could shew a series of haughty, vindictive, offensive and irritating conduct on the part of Lord Cardigan. I do submit that this is material evidence to be connected with his conduct in the particular transaction, and to prove the motives which actuated him in that line of conduct. Lord Cardigan has in his address stated that we were not on terms" in order to affix motives to my conduct in writing the first letter. If this statement is to have any weight, it seems to follow that his former conduct will account for the terms on which we then stood. After having served in India without reproach for ten or twelve years, I returned with my Regiment to England in the year 1838. Lord Cardigan had succeeded to the command of the Regiment about three months, before its departure from India. From that time, with the exception of a few months, on half pay, I have served under his command. I returned in the month of August to the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Brigh to from an out quarter at Chichester. On Wednesday the 26th, I heard with indignation and surprize that a report was circulated in Brighton that Lord Cardigan at a private party at his own house, had said "that as long as he lived, neither I nor Captain John William Reynolds should ever enter my house." I trust that I then felt as every Gentleman, and every man of honour would feel upon such an occasion. I felt that such report, uncontradicted was calculated to rob me of my good name, and that it would injure me in my station in society. I felt and still feel that such matter came with deuble force when reported as emanating from my Commanding Officer and that Commanding Officer a Peer of the realm. Lord Cardigan had a perfect right to choose his visitors, but neither as a man or a Commanding officer was he justified in saying that I should "never enter his doors again"—for that necessarily implies that I had been guilty of some improper, dishonourable, or immoral conduct. A slight quarrel, or a shyness, might exclude me from Lord Cardigan's house for a time, but to say that I never was to enter his doors again, was to insinuate strongly that I was no longer fit for that society in which I have hitherto moved, for I had just arrived in Brighton for the first time; those with whom I was likely to associate would readily choose their acquaintances among the Officers of the Regiment from the opinion of the Commanding Officers; hence I almost inevitably should have been excluded from all Society. If it had been reported that Lord Cardigan had alleged any specific act, boldly I could have met it, and boldly I could have answered it; but in a dark insinuation of this sort I had nothing to grapple with. Of the effect of such insinuations no man in the world can for an instant doubt. Lord Cardigan must have known that such report would rapidly circulate and acquire strength, and addition in its course Such were my opinions and feelings upon that subject, and acting on such opinions and under such feelings did I write the first letter to Lord Cardigan. I owed it to myself, to my family, and to my station, that such report should be speedily contradicted; and I appeal to every Man possessed of a sense of honor whether I did not view that report in its true and legitimate light. To my mind the report inflicted the wound. I hoped that on the receipt of my first letter, common justice would have been done me by Lord Cardigan. The letter I wrote is before the Court, it must be judged by its contents. I defy the wit and ingenuity of any man to couch a letter in more proper, more polite and more respectful terms than the letter. I now read it.

Brighton Barracks, 27th August,

MY LORD,—A report has reached me that, on Tuesday last, at a large party given by your Lordship, when asked why the Captains Reynolds were not present, your Lordship replied, "As long as I live they shall never enter my house."—I cannot but consider this report highly objectionable, as it is calculated to convey an impression prejudicial to my character, and I therefore trust that your Lordship will be good enough to authorize me to contradict it. I am my Lord, your Lordship's obt. Servant,

Signed RICHARD ANTHONY REYNOLDS.

To the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Cardigan.

* * * * *
* * * * *

The PRESIDENT at once called them to order and said—I shall clear the Court this moment if order is not kept. I will have no such ebullition here.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE.—The speech of Capt. Reynolds has been handed in, signed, marked "F."

Lieut. Cunningnham (of the 11th Hussars) was then called.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE here read the charge against Capt. Reynolds, for the information of this witness. The witness, having been sworn, was examined as follows:—

Are you a Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars?—I am.

Did you hear a report on the 26th of August relating to me?—I did.

What was the report you heard?—When I was with the band a young lady asked me if I heard any conversation at the Earl of Cardigan's party the night before. I said no; and I naturally asked what it was. She said she had heard a lady ask Lord Cardigan why it was the Captains Reynolds were not at his house—that she asked him twice, when he replied, "They should never enter my house as long as they lived."

Did you communicate this report to me; if so, when?—I told you of it when you came into my room on the evening of the same day, being the 26th of August last.

Cross-examined by Lord Cardingan.. Was any one present at this conversation with Captain Reynolds?.. Yes, my brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis.

Was any one else there?.. There was nobody else there then.

Have you stated the whole of what you have heard from the young laday, and repeated to Capatain Reynolds.. Yes, to the best of my belief.

Did not the young lady say that she thought the lady must have known that Lord Cardigan was not on terms with Captain Reynolds?.. Yes, she did.

Did you tell Captain Reynolds that she said so?.. I cannot say that I did.

What did Captain Reynolds do when you told him of this report?. He went out of the room.

Did he appear much concerned or excited?.. Not at the time.

Did he not laugh. I cannot remember if he laughed or not.

Did Captain Reynolds say any more on this subject on the following days?.. Yes, he said he should write to Lord Cardigan, and ask him to allow him to contradict the report.

Have you never stated that Captain Reynold made no remark, but laughed, when the report was first communicated to him?.. I made some remark to Major Jenkins, but I do not recollect what it was. I made the remark about this matter, but I do not remember what it was.

Was your remark to Major Jenkins about Captain Reynolds having laughed?.. No. I went immediately and told the whole story to Major Jenkins.

Did you not give yor statement in writing to Major Jenkins and sign it?.. I did.

Here, a question having been handed in, the Court consulted together for a few moments, and then ordered the room to be cleared.

After a consultation of about half an hour, the public were again admitted.

Major Pipon: On this question being put, a written statement was handed in by Captain Reynolds, which stated—"I object to any written statement being put in by Lord Cardigan at this stage of the proceeding." The Court ruled that it could. This was the query object to—

"Is this proper the one which signed? Answer .. Yes."

Here the judge-Advocate read this statement, which was to the effect that a conversation ensued in witness's room on the 26th of August last, which repeated the conversation already detailed in his examination while he was with the band. It ran thus: "I was sitting in my room with Mr. Lewis, the day after Lord Cardigan's ball, when Captain Anthony Reynolds came in. The conversation turned on Lord Cardigan, and I say, 'He is not over fond of you; for when I was at the ball a lady said, 'Why a very curious woman Mrs. Cunnningham is. I said, 'Why?' She replied, 'I heard her ask Lord Cardigan twice why the Captains Reynolds were not at the ball? He gave her no answer for sometime; at last he said.. They shall not come into my house as long as I live.' Then the lady said she throught Mrs. Cunningham must have known that Lord Cardigan and the Captains Reyolds were not on good terms. This was at half-past six in the afternoon. Captain Reynolds made no remark, but laughed. On the following day Major Jenkins, said, I must take notes of what I said the day before. I merely mentioned this in the way of conversation, not expecting it to go further, as Captain Reynolds did not seem to take it orginally in an offensive light.

(Signed) "JOHN CUNNINGHAM."

Having heard that paper, do you think it is a correct account of what passed.

Here the Judge Advocate read over the cross-examination. The written statement of Lieutenant Cunningham was handed in and marked "G."

Re-examination.. When did Major Jenkins ask you this question?.. When I was in his room on the 27th August, the next day.

Had Major Jenkins more than one conversation with you on this subject..?—Yes.

How many, when, and what were they?—He told me he was desired to ask me to give a written statement of what passed. Major Jenkins had one more conversation with me two or three days after the first; he said he was desired to ask me for a written statement of what had taken place.

Did Major Jenkins tell you he was desired by Lord Cardigan to ask yours these question?—He did.

By whom was the statement written?—It was written by Major Jenkins.

Were you told that the statement was to be used publicly?—No.

Did Major Jenkins give any reason for asking of you this statement?—None.

What is your age?—I shall be twenty the 4th of December next.

Major Mosse Cooper was next. called, and the charge having been again read over, he was sworn.

The Judge Advocate.—You are on half-pay, I believe?—I am a Major unattached.

Major Cooper examined by the prisoner.—Are you a major unattached, and were you in the army since the battle of Waterloo?—Yes.

Were you any part of that time in the 11th Light Dragoons?—Yes, twenty-one years.

During what part of that time did you serve under Lord Cardigan?.. About eighteen months.

Here a paper was handed into the Court, on perusing which the room was again ordered to be cleared.

After a delay of about three quarters of an hour the public were again admitted.

The Judge Advocate:—On the fourth question being put to the last witness by Captain Reynolds, the Court have thought proper to consider whether it should be put and on the Court being re-opened they declare the following to be their decision:... "The Court have fully considered the question which has been put by Captain Reynolds, and hey are of opinion that it cannot be admitted, and cannot therefore be recognised. They wish to convey their desire to Captain Reynolds that he would in his examination confine himself to the charge before them, the Court not being authorised by her Majesty's warrant to carry their investigation into other matters. The Court further said, that they were desirous of giving the prinsoner every latitude consistent with their duty under the royal warrant by virtue of which they are now assembled.

Examination resumed:.. How long have you known me?.. I first knew Captain Reynolds when he was under my command on board ship in 1831. He was then a lieutenant.

During the time you were in the regiment had you an opportunity of examining my conduct as an officer and a gentleman? Frequently.

What is my character and conduct with reference to my regimental duties, and to subordination and respect to my commanding and superior officers?.. I have every reason to think Captain Reynolds is a man of the highest honour, strictest integrity, and gentlemanly bearing as an officer; most active and zealous in doing all that could be required of him, and, in my estimation, a man incapable of insubordinate act, unless under some peculiar circumstances.

Have you ever known me to try to allay the irritable feelings of other officers in the regiment and persuade them from acts which would be regarded as insubordinate?.. Yes, I know two remarkable instances, one of which was when a lie had been given by one officer to the other—

Here the witness was stopped, and the Court consulted together whe the President observed that the Court had already decided that they could not enter upon any extraneous matters, and they should not travel out of the immediate charge before them.

The room, however, was again ordered to be cleared. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow, reserving their decision on this question, it being four o'clock.—(COURIER.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 6.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The following is, we believe, a correct list of the British fleet now in the Mediterranean:—Princess Charlotte, 104; Powerful, 84; Ganges, 84; Thunderer, 84; Bellerophon, 78; Revenge, 76; Cambridge, 78; Asia, 84; Implacable, 74; Hastings, 72; Benbow, 72; Edinburgh 72. On passage out—Rodney, 92; Vanguard, 84; Castor, 36; Pique, 36; Inconstant (at Gibraltar, it is said), 36. Fitting—Britannia, 120; Howe, 120; Calcutta, 84; Belleisle (no men), 72.—(Times.)

Mr. Waghorn has written from Alexandria to allay the fears which may have been entertained on the subject of the communication with India, to say that it remained open at the date of his letter, 7th Sept., and was not, in his opinion, likely to be interrupted.—(Advertiser.)

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—Yesterday being the day appointed for the solemn obsequies of the Princess, Windsor presented a scene of usual interest. The shops were closed and all business suspended. There was a considerable concourse of visitors, amongst whom, as well as amongst the towspeople, mourning-garments were universal.

The body lay in state at Frogmore during the day, and the public were admitted to see it between the hours of twelve and four. At each side of the coffin stood a lady in mourning, the face being perfectly hidden by a veil of black crape. It was hardly possible to detect the slightest motion in those figures, or any sign that they possessed more animation than the corpse by which they stood. At the foot of the coffin stood two heralds, and subsequently two kings at arms, in the same motionless attitudes, their rich tabards presenting a striking contrast with the black every where around. Her Royal Highness's pages were also in attendance. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening the remains of her late Royal Highness were removed from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel. After the hearse, which was preceded by troops, etc., and drawn by eight horses, and decorated with Escutcheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms, came the Carriage of the Queen, and that of the Duke of Cambridge; a Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, conveying Lady Mary Pelham and Miss Wynyard; a Mourning Coach, drawn by four Horses, in which were the Pages, etc., of her late Royal Highness. The whole of the procession was flanked by the 9th Lancers and 1st Regiment of Life Guards, on duty at Windsor, every third man bearing a flambeau. Upon the arrival of the funeral cortège at Windsor Castle, the cavalry filed off, and the procession was then flanked by the 60th (the King's Royal Rifle corps every man bearing a flambeau, from the guard-room to the guard of honor at the entrance of St. George's Chapel, where the drums and trumpets of the Royal Household, and the footmen grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the door. The procession was attended by a considerable number of persons. The weather was favourable and, the night being dark, the effect of the flambeaux flashing on the brilliant uniforms and glittering arms of the soldiers was singularly picturesque. The scene within the chapel was still more striking. For a long time before the arrival of the procession the south aisle and the nave had been lined with files of Life Guardsmen holding flambeaux. Their fine forms and erect attitudes were fully exhibited by the position of lights, which also, at every slight change of posture, produced the most striking effects by their reflection from the armour. In the north aisle seats had been arranged for those who were provided with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. This part of the chapel, which commanded a view of the procession, but not of the performance of the service, was by no means fully occupied. At a quarter before nine the attention of all was aroused by the first sound of the trumpets of the procession, which, on its approach to the Castle, gave forth a strain singular wildness and melancholy. At the entrance to St. George's Chapel, the dean, the Hon. H. I. Hobart, and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body; and the pro-

cession, having previously been formed, moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the choir. As the procession moved, the service commenced by the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life." When the procession had entered the choir, the doors communicating with the nave were closed, and only a very few persons were admitted who had special tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. When the time came for lowering the coffin, it was let down into the entrance to the passage to the Royal Vault. The pall was taken off and the cornet and cushion were replaced on the coffin. The service was then concluded, and the Garter King of arms proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased Princess. Those who were present in the choir were then permitted to approach the coffin, which appeared of great size, and was covered with a rich crimson velvet, studded with silver-gilt nails and mounted with massive silver-gilt ornaments, having in the centre compartment of the lid a plate, with the following inscription:—

"Depositum,
Illustrissimæ Principissæ
SOPHIÆ AUGUSTÆ
Filiæ natu Secundæ
Augustissimi et Poacentissimi Monarchæ
Georgii Tertii,
Britanniarum Regis Defensoris
ac Hanoveriæ Regis Defuncti'
Obiit XXIIdo. Die Septembris.
Anno Domini MDCCCXL.
Ætatis Suæ LXXII."

The principal persons then retired, and several who had only caught a glimpse of the proceedings from the nave, were admitted into the choir to view the coffin. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was prevented by illness from attending the funeral.—(Chronicle.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 7.

SENTENCE ON PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS OCT. 7.—Yesterday the Court of Peers assembled in public sitting, to give sentence in the case of Prince Louis Napoleon and his associates. The doors of the Court were opened at half-past one. At a quarter past two the Peers entered, the President took the chair, and opened the sitting. The Registrar having called over the names of the Peers, the President read the judgment of the Court.

After the usual formal preliminary recitals of the decree giving the Court jurisdiction, the act of accusation, the hearing of the witnesses, the pleadings of the Procureur-General in support of the prosecution, and of the prisoners and their counsel in their behalf, the judgment proceeds to declare,

"That, as to Desjardins, Galvani, d'Almbert, and Bure, there are not sufficient proofs of their having been guilty of the attempt committed at Boulogne-sur-Mer; the Court orders them to be immediately discharged unless detained for any other cause.

"As to Prince Louis Bonaparte and the rest of the prisoners, considering that it results from the evidence that they had rendered themselves on August 6th, guilty of an attempt to destroy the government, to change the order of succession to the throne, and to excite civil war, the Court declares them GUILTY of such attempts, provided for by articles 87, 88, and 89 of the Penal Code (referred to in the requisitory of the Procureur-General), but considering also articles 59 and 60 of the said Code (1), and that the penalties ought to be graduated according to the nature and gravity of the participation of each of the culprits in the crime.

"CONDEMNS Prince Louis Bonaparte to imprisonment for life in a fortress within the Continental territories of the kingdom. Lieutenant Aladenize to be transported. The Count de Montholon, Parquin, Lombard, and Fialin alias Persigny, to close confinement for 20 years. Mesonan to close confinement for 13 years. Voisin, Forestier, and Ornano, for 10 years; and Bouffet, Montauban, Bataille, and Orsi, for 5 years. Orders that all the above-mentioned prisoners condemned to the penalty of close confinement for terms of years, shall, after the expiration of their several punishments, remain for the rest of their lives under the surveillance of the police, and declares them to be degraded from their ranks, titles, and honours. Condemns Conneau to imprisonment for 5 years; and Laborde to the same punishment for 2 years. Declares that at the expiration of his term Conneau shall remain under the surveillance of the police for five years, and Laborde for 2 years. Condemns further, Prince Louis Bonaparte and the rest of the prisoners convicted, to be liable to pay the cost of the prosecution, in the proportions settled by the law.

STOCK EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 6, *Half-past Four.*—At the opening of the Market, French funds were done at an improvement on the prices of yesterday, but shortly after a complete panic took place, and a considerable fall ensued. Numberless rumours were afloat. It was stated that the King had given way to M. Thiers, and that the French Government had sent to the British Cabinet an ultimatum, to the effect that Mehemet Ali should be reinstated in the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, and that in case of the non-acceptance of this, M. Guizot was to leave London immediately. It was also said that the Chambers would be convoked for 1st November, and that the ordonnance to that end would be published immediately. For Cash, Fives have declined 1fr. 50c.: Threes 2fr.; Neapolitan 2fr.; Belgian Threes 1fr.; Spanish Fives (Passive) ½; Do. (Active) Belgian Fives, and Roman are unvaried. For the end of the month Fives have declined 1fr. 60c.; Threes 2fr. 50c.; Neapolitan 1fr. 75c. After Change Three for Account were done at 63fr. At Torton's in the evening they had recovered to 66.

On Monday the King transacted business with the President of the Council. In the evening their Majesties received the Bavarian Minister, Count Montalivet, Generals Fandoas, Colbert, and Royer, Baron de Vaudœuvre, and the Princess de Wagram.

"We are enabled, from official sources, to state that a solemn parole engagement has been made between Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, binding all to declare war against France should she commence hostilities against either. This engagement, the terms of which are stated, will be reduced to writing, should the cas de besoin arrive. Prussia has not yet acceded to the agreement.—(Herald.)

"The usual weekly accounts from Portugal do not possess any interest. A letter from Lisbon dated 28th ult., mentions that there had been another attempt to get up a disturbance on the 25th, but the movement was of a very insignificant character, and was immediately suppressed. The Senate had passed the bill called the Exceptional Law, the object of which is to suppress the trial by Jury in several cases.—(Courier.)

"A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at five o'clock, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The council sat till near eight. (Globe.)

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday at Claremont. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments; the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 8th of October until the 12th of November. Some colonial matters were submitted to her Majesty, in Council, and were approved of. The Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth was presented and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Chichester.—(Herald.)

"As it seems now the fashion with some journals, domestic and foreign, to stimulate the public mind by conjectures as to the cause of every meeting of official personages, we may save them much anxious trouble by the assurance that the Privy Council on Saturday, assembled in all the mysterious solitude of Claremont had as we hear, for its single object the issuing of the usual proclamation for the further prorogation of parliament for six weeks or so, and does not, in our humble opinion, depend upon any political question, great or simple, abroad or at home.—(Observer.)

"ATTEMPT TO FIRE SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—In our paper of Saturday we announced that the destruction of property at Plymouth Dockyard had been followed by an event at Sheerness, which but for its timely discovery, was likely to have been followed by results even more disastrous. No doubt now exists that the wicked act was the result of premeditation, and that its object was the destruction of the whole of the shipping, stores, and buildings in the yard. The aspect of the dockyard is nearly north-west, and at the point at which the fire was attempted its width is rather contracted. Immediately in front, and facing the river, is the basin, called the fitting basin, in which three vessels lie: the Camperdown, a first class ship of war, preparing to receive the Admiral's flag, in place of the Howe, which, as our readers are aware, has been recently fitted for active service, and which on Saturday left Sheerness for the Nore, where she now lies; the Monarch, a frigate, and the Cornwall, a second-rate vessel, all of which are under repair. Between the fitting-basin and the town are three docks running in a crosswise direction, and abutting upon the basin, in two of which were, also under repair, namely the Amazon, near the bow of the Camperdown, and the Achilles near her stern. The Camperdown, therefore, it will be seen, lay nearly in the centre of the other ships, and the breaking out of a fire in her bow or stern must have been fatal to the safety of those ships by which she was surrounded. The circumstances immediately attending the discovery of the fire are as follow:—

It appears that it is the custom in the dockyard, at the conclusion of each day's work, for the inspectors of shipwrights to make a round for the purpose of ascertaining that the fires are all extinguished, and that there are no lights burning which might communicate with the materials. On Friday evening, at ten minutes before six, the inspectors were performing their customary rounds, when Mr. Duff visited the Camperdown, and upon quitting it, reported that all was right. The workmen at this time had quitted the vessel, and were all retiring from the yard, but, Mr. Henty, the carpenter of the Camperdown, who had previously inspected the ship, and had observed nothing to attract his attention, recollected that he had left his umbrella behind him, and determined upon returning for it. There is little doubt that this most providential circumstance prevented the destruction of the vessel. Upon his reaching the ship he descended to the lower deck, where he remembered to have deposited the object of his search, and was struck with astonishment at perceiving a dense body of smoke arising from the after cockpit. He rushed below, and found that the midshipmen's berth on the larboard side was on fire, and that flames were proceeding from one of the lockers. He instantly raised an alarm, the effect of which was to call to his assistance many of the persons who were quitting the yard. Mr Banes, one of the foremen of the yard, was among the first who arrived and, by his exertions and those of Mr Henty, the fire was happily got under before any serious damage had been sustained, the means of extinguishing the flames—the fire cask and buckets—being close at hand. In the mean time, as soon as the object of the alarm had become known, the most active measures were taken to secure the perpetrators of this diabolical offence. The gates of the yard, which are few in number, were, with great presence of mind, ordered to be closed, in order to prevent the egress of any person and an immediate inquiry took place. Sir John Hill, the Captain Superintendent, and Lieut. Wise, the director of the police, were instantly on the spot, and a searching investigation was made. It was found that none of the workmen had yet quitted the place, and the few officers who had retired speedily returned to their posts. Mr. Henty and Mr. Duff, upon being questioned declared their firm belief that at the time of their quitting the vessel no fire was there, a fact which was confirmed by a further declaration of Mr. Henty, that on his return to the ship he was convinced that there was some one lingering on board. On his entering the cockpit he heard some one, with a heavy walk, pass at a distance from him, but owing to the darkness of the place, he was unable to see who it was, or even to catch such a glimpse of the person as would enable him to identify him. The sudden throng of persons to the spot may account for the disappearance of this person, whoever he may have been, for, upon a search being made through the ship, no one was to be found whose demeanour could lead to a suspicion of his having been concerned in the attempt. Every vessel in the dock was examined with a view to the discovery of lurkers, but in vain, and the workmen were at length, at half-past seven permitted to retire, nothing having transpired in the course of the investigation which tended to fix suspicion upon any of them. A most minute search into the appearances presented in the interior of the vessel now took place, and the wilful and deliberate nature of the attempt soon became obvious. The locker in which the fire was observed was first inspected, and it was found to have been so prepared as to leave no doubt that, but for the accidental return of Mr. Henty, the object of the incendiary would have been gained. A large quantity of tarred oakum, picked loose and open, and mixed with fine fir shavings and dry birch, as if cut from new brooms was dicovered in the locker, so disposed as to be most advantageously placed for the purpose designed. On the top of the locker other combustible materials of the same character were found together with a quantity of a peculiar species of hay, attached to which was a white powder or dust which were stowed between the shelf-piece and beams leading into the openings between the timbers. In the fore part of the ship in the carpenter's store-room, new evidence of the intention of the incendiary was discovered. In one of the lockers a large quantity of tarred oakum, pitch, tallow, resin, brooms cut loose, and a number of lucifer matches, were found, but here the object of the villain had failed. A match had been ignited evidently for the purpose of setting fire to the mass of combustibles in the locker, but it had gone out, and thus the double danger which was threatened had been most happily impeded and prevented. The efforts of the officers of the yard, however did not terminate with the investigation to which we have alluded. As a measure of precaution, one half of the shipwrights who had been employed during the day were recalled to the yard, together with all the military off guard or who could be spared from the performance of other more important duties. An examination of every part of the yard took place, in order to avoid the possibility of any new outburst of flames and a double guard was mounted, as well to check the escape of any persons who might be concerned, as to given an instant alarm, in the event of any new cause of dread arising. An express was dispatched to the Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. Luson, the secretary to the Captain-Superintendant, being entrusted with the delivery of the necessary information. The exertions of Admiral Digby and the officers of the yard were renewed during the night, and on the following morning three persons, named Wright, Grigg, and Britt, were taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned, but the result of the examination was the discharge of Britt, upon bail, and the remand of the other prisoners, Wright and Grigg, until the following day (Sunday). In the course of Saturday the Earl of Minto and Sir C. Adam, Lords of the Admiralty, arrived at Sheerness, with a view to a strict investigation of the affair, and, accompanied by Admiral Digby, they entered upon an examination of the Camperdown, and those portions of the dockyard and the vessels in it, by an inspection of which their object was likely to be advanced. Their Lordships, survey was carried on in strict privacy, no person being allowed to enter the yard. They continued their investigation throughout the day, and we believe that the men in custody underwent a new examination. From this inquiry, as well as from the dockyard the public were excluded; we have reason to believe, however, that the evidence as yet obtained against the prisoners is slight and unsatisfactory. They were men employed in the dockyard, but not on board the Camperdown. In the course of Friday they quitted the vessel on which they were employed, and made their way to the Camperdown for a "skulk," as it is termed in the dockyard, or for the purpose of shirking their work and chattering with their fellows who were employed on board that ship. They remained talking for some time, and then returned to their own posts. Additional evidence, however, has also been obtained tracing one of the prisoners to lodgings, from which hay similar to that discovered in the Camperdown, and bearing upon it a white power, as on that found in the ship, was yesterday produced. The hay has the appearance of having been used to stuff a bed, together with wood or some other material of that description, and the powder which is spoken of has much the appearance of the dust which would be produced by its being employed for such a purpose. Beyond this we have no reason to believe that there is any real evidence tending to confirm the suspicions entertained against the prisoners. At the time of the discovery of the attempt the wind was blowing strongly from the north-west, directly into the dockyard buildings and town, and through the Camperdown. The fire would have communicated, there is no hesitation in believing, to the surrounding ships, and from them, little doubt can be entertained, that it would have been carried to the buildings without the dockyard. Most of the houses of the Blue Town of Sheerness, which adjoins the dockyard, are built of wood, which from age has become peculiarly liable to ignition. The destruction of the whole of this part of the town must have been consequential upon the burning of the dockyard. Little interest appears to be excited in the town of Sheerness by this event. But the workmen of the dockyard are of course in a state of anxiety. As might be expected a thousand rumours were afloat on the affair.

It is believed that this attempt has no connection whatever with the recent dreadful occurrence at Plymouth, but that it was a foul and most diabolical effort to commit damage, which would have been almost irreparable, there is no doubt. Several of the Public have been despatched to Sheerness, and every precaution is taken calculated to secure her Majesty's ships and yards for the future. Strangers will not, as heretofore, be allowed to go round them without being attended by a constable; additional sentinels, it is understood, will be posted, and fire engines, as is already the case with the Trafalgar at Woolwhich, will be placed in all the large ships in the different yards and ports. The Camperdown is a very fine ship, and has not seen much service; she has just been put into commission as the flag-ship of Admiral Sir H. Digby, C.B. The Hampshire Telegraph contains the following in relation both to the fire at Devonport and the wicked attempt at Sheerness:—

"We are able to state on authority, whatever countenance this wicked attempt may give to the supposition that the Talavera was designedly set on fire, that no evidence whatever has been obtained that such was the fact. The report that a parcel of chips had been found heaped together in the fore peak of the Minden is without foundation. We trust, therefore, that this attempt to set fire to the Camperdown will turn out to be only an act of wickedness, produced perhaps by the extraordinary propensity there is occasionally in the human mind to imitate or commit those crimes which, from any circumstances, excite public attention."—(Courier.)

"ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The polling was resumed at nine this morning, but it proceeded very languidly. The friends of Alderman Harmer boasted, on Saturday, that the battle would be fought to-day, and that the result would be to place Mr. Harmer in a majority. It will be seen, however from the following statement of the numbers polled, that the boast of Saturday is not likely to be realised. At the close of the poll to day the candidates stood:—Alderman Pirie, 2,562; Alderman Johnson 2,552, and Alderman Harmer, 2,079.—(Standard.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OCTOBER 8.

On Saturday the Duke of Sussex, who continues indisposed from cold, was visited at Kensington Palace, by the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge. The other members of the Royal Family also sent to make inquiries, and during the day numbers of the nobility and gentry left their cards. His Royal Highness was stated to be no worse.—(Courier.)

Saturday was the 47th anniversary of the Duke of Wellington being gazetted to the lieutenant-coloneley of the 47th regiment, which his grace commanded in India. The duke's first commission as ensign bears date March 7, 1787, 33 years ago.—(Herald.)

We lately announced the marriage of the Earl of Waldegrave to the widow of a gentleman of the same name. We learn that the lady is the daughter of Mr. Braham, the vocalist. The following paragraph on the subject appears in the *Herald*:—"Mr. Braham's young and lovely daughter was married very recently to Lord Waldegrave, who, it is to be hoped and expected, will now lapse into a quiet family man. The veteran vocalist himself has sailed for New York, where, it is said, he has received large offers."—(Advertiser.)

THE GRAND INVENTION.—The assertion that, before the inventions were offered to the English Government, "they had already been detailed to the French," is a falsehood; but we will communicate a curious fact to our readers, which will rather astonish them, but which is, nevertheless, most strictly true, and which will show how anxious the French Government are to have "detailed to them" inventions which Lord Melbourne and the English Admiralty dare to treat with derison. An impostor made his appearance, ten days ago, at Paris; obtained access to M. Thiers, to whom he represented himself as the inventor alluded to in the *Times*, and had actually an audience of Louis Philippe. That acute minded Monarch, with the test supplied by the statements in the *Times*, soon detected that he had not encountered the real man, and the charlatan was dismissed.—(Sun.)

THE LATE FIRE AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—It is supposed, on the best calculation, that £200,000 will cover the loss by this event. We do not attach much weight to the rumours of incendiarism. Shavings have been found in the *Minden*, which gave rise to some suspicion, but it is thought they remained after some carpenters' work done on board after the ship had been surveyed.—Since the above was written, we learn that a discovery was made last night (Friday), which increases the suspicion that the fire was the work of some diabolical incendiary or incendiaries. It appears that the officers of the yard, as usual, previous to the close of the working hours last night, visited the *St. George*, 120, lying in the north dock, and reported her "all safe and clear." A short time after the men had left the yard, some police officers went on board, and at the bottom of the hold, on the ballast, they discovered a heap of combustible materials, consisting of pitch, tar, oakum, candle-ends, etc., and made a report accordingly. This morning an investigation took place, when the carpenter of the ship said he had himself pulled out the stuff from under the timbers, and left it where it was found. If this were the case, the inspecting officers must have overlooked the heap, which is rather extraordinary, though not impossible, as the hold is dark and the quantity not very large. The circumstance is, however, involved in much mystery. A minute has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, thanking the persons belonging to the establishment and others, for their exertions in quelling the flames. The Admiral Superintendent has ordered that a watch of 20 men shall every night assist the police. They will sleep on board the ships building and under repair, according to the practice previous to the establishment of the police. Reports are abroad of combustibles being found, with trains of powder set to them, but they can be traced to no foundation.—(Plymouth Journal.)

The *Corsair* steam-ship put into Dover on Sunday, to repair damage sustained in contact with a schooner off Beachy-head, on her way to South Australia with emigrants and goods. The *Corsair* presents quite a Noah's Ark looking appearance, having on board a congregation of animals of almost every name; and judging from her present ill-adaptation to "walk the waters," we would say her chances of reaching her destination are about equal to those that we may suppose would have attended the above-named antediluvian vessel, had she attempted a similar trip. The *Corsair* is

(1) These articles provide that the accomplices in any crime be punished with the same penalty as the principals, and also define the various acts in which complicity is made to consist.

steamer-built, and is destined to p'y steam from shore to shore, when she gets to Australia. She is, however, at present, constructed as a three-masted schooner, and is intended to sail to the new country. She has paddle boxes without wheels, a huge smokeless funnel, rigged aloft, with other encumbrances on her deck, little calculsted to aid her progress on either tack, while her puny sailing gear does not seem to us capable of being so trimmed as to waft her to the "far south" for the next nine months to come, even supposing her to meet with tolerably propitious gales. Eleven of the crew of the *Corsair* have been committed to prison here for 21 days, for refusing to go to sea, agreeably to articles they have signed to perform the voyage. The men allege shortness of provisions as the cause of their desertion of duty.—(Dover Journal.)

Shortly before eight o'clock on Saturday night the neighbourhood of the Southwark Bridge-road was thrown into alarm by the outbreak of a fire on the premises on Messrs. Q. Harris and Co., hat-manufacturers and exporters, Winchester-place. Within a very few minutes after the alarm was given the engines were on the spot, but for some time were rendered completely useless for the want of water, although the pipes of three companies (the Southwark, the Lambeth, and the Vauxhall) are laid down in the neighbourhood. By that time the flames had extended themselves to the joiners' and the finishing shops, which were both speedily one body of fire; but, by great exertions, the fire was by 10 o'clock so far subdued as to allay all fears of its extending. A portion of Messrs. Harris's premises are totally destroyed, and those of Messrs. Cuttriss much damaged.—(Herald.)

His Excellency Earl Granville, the British Ambassador, at audiences yesterday of the King and Queen, delivered to their Majesties letters from his Sovereign, announcing the death of the Princess Augusta of England. On this occasion the King and Queen of the French will go into mourning, from this day, until the 17th inst. inclusive.

Yesterday evening, at the French opera, the orchestra on demand of the audience, performed the *Marseillaise* before the first act of the *Diable Amoureux*. A few persons in the pit sang the words of the song; but it was not called for a second time. leave has been given it is said to perform the *Marseillaise* in all the theatres, if it is demanded.

The *Marseillaise* was sung, a few evenings since, with great enthusiasm, at the theatres of Blois and Amiens.

On the Report of the Minister of War, by an Ordonnance issued on the 28th ult., the Duke of Orleans is charged with the organisation of the ten new battalions of foot chasseurs.

It is said that the Duke of Orleans will shortly set out to join the camp forming near St. Omer, and the Duke de Nemours for Luneville.

The *Constitutionnel* and other journals, publish a letter from the Polish General Dwernicki, which represents the advantage which France would derive, in case of a general war, from re-establishing the independence of Poland, and strongly urging the French government to make the attempt. He says, that the Poles in England, America, Belgium, and other parts of the world, would all join those of France, if due encouragement were held out to them.

"Fresh orders," says the *Siecle*, "have been sent from the Minister of the Marine, to all the naval ports, to expedite as much as possible the armaments now making; as also to organise additional companies of sailors. The Maritime Prefects have been strictly interdicted from granting any leaves of absence to officers of the navy."

"We know," says the *Havre Journal*, "that numerous demands for letters of marque have reached the minister of Marine, from several ports. Brest, St. Malo, Treguier, and other Breton ports, famous during the last war for their corsairs, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Havre have solicited leave to fit out privateers. Among the propositions made, has been one to purchase of the state some old corvettes, which might be made into excellent sailers. At Havre attention is turned more particularly to the steamers, some of which by their quick sailing and other qualities are not afraid of any English steamer. Since the report of war has prevailed, France has prudently suspended in great part the sending of cargoes on distant voyages, while England, confident no doubt, in our love of peace, has continued hers; hence there can be no doubt that the first starting of privateers would be altogether to our advantage, and that numerous valuable prizes would richly compensate those who might be the first prepared to run at the Englishmen! (*courier sur a l' Anglais.*)

The *Havre Journal* states that the captain of an English vessel, which arrived at Havre on Tuesday, has declared that he passed on the preceding Wednesday a head of a Russian fleet, of 18 sail, including many first-rates.

We quote the following from the *Commerce*:—"The news of the appearance off the Dardanelles of Admiral Hugon with his nine ships, was reported on the 3d at Toulon, with the addition that the *Phaeton*, which sailed from that port a few days before had carried out orders for the *Jena* and *Scipion* to join the Admiral. As no letter mentioned this displacement of our squadron, it was doubted at Toulon, as we ourselves did, whether any such move had been made. We are however, now assured that the fact is believed to be certain by persons generally well informed."

The *Univers* gives a letter from Moka, stating that the new Governor of that place, the Scherif Hassein, has shown little respect for the French flag, and has lately demanded from the French brig the *Africain*, the sum of 250 double piastres as anchorage-duties, on coming into the port, instead of 25 or 30 piastres, which have hitherto been the customary charge.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in its Constantinople intelligence, confirms the account of the Baron de Lieven having formally offered the assistance of Russia to the Porte. It says, "the Baron de Lieven offered to the Sultan on the 11th September, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, the aid of the fleet, which is on the point of setting sail for the Mediterranean. The Sultan on this occasion was pleased to recognise the obligations which he was under to the Powers, and particularly to Russia, and he did not hesitate to appreciate the assistance which he might derive from a Russian army on land, in case of the Egyptians passing the Taurus. M. de Lieven thus declared in the name of his Sovereign that nothing was now to be waited for, except the Sultan's orders."

A Constantinople letter of 19th ult., quoted by the *Univers*, says that the British Ambassador has recommended the merchants and other persons in the Turkish capital under his jurisdiction to abstain from all commerce and navigation with Egypt and Syria.—Another letter, in the *Leipsic Gazette*, says:—"A few days back an English courier arrived here with orders for the Polish General Chrzanowski, to embark immediately for Syria. Two days after a counter-order was brought, and next day came a dispatch calling the General to England. It is well known that for several years the insurrection of Circassia had been directed by General Chrzanowski at the expence of England. Russia cannot have been ignorant of this fact, and therefore it is concluded that she has availed herself of her present apparent alliance with England to solicit the removal of this General to a distance."

The Marquis of Londonderry gave a grand dinner at Vienna on 28th ult., at which the Prince and Princess Metternich and his Excellency Lord Beauvale were present. The noble Marquis, after stopping some time longer in the Austrian capital, is to go on to Constantinople.

Mediterranean.

MALTA TIMES, SEPT. 30.

LEVANT.

H. M. Steam-Frigate *Phœnix*, Sept. 19th 1840.
At anchor off the camp at Jouna.

We arrived off Beyrout on the morning of the 8th and found cruzing off, the following ships, the *Thunderer, Dido, Castor* and *Wasp*, and having spoken them, proceded on to Beyrout where Com. Napier in the *Powerful*, with the *Ganges, Edinburgh, Benbow, Revenge, Pique*, and *Gorgon*, an American corvette (*Cyane*), an Austrian corvette, French corvette and brig, an Egyptian store-ship and cutter detained by the *Gorgon* having munitions of war on board, every thing as yet tranquil, but the ships were sprung ready to open their broad-sides. Soliman Pacha had shifted his camp from the Lazzaretto to the heights beyond, his force amounts to about 15,000 men, he started from Beyrout soon after noon. About 5 o'clock the same evening we fell in with the Turkish squadron, consisting of the following vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Walker; viz. 1 Turkish line of battle ship, 2 frigates, and 2 corvettes, and 24 sail of transports having on board 5,404 troops. The same evening, the *Princess Charlotte, Bellerophon, and Zebra* made their appearance, and the next morning at daylight we anchored off Beyrout. The Turkish expedition were under convoy of the *Hastings* and *Carysfort*. In the afternoon all the vessels anchored off Beyrout, and preparations were commenced for their disembracation. In the evening the two Austrian frigates arrived and the *Cyclops* and *Hydra* steamers. A body of iEgyptian troops were observed on the heights, and the *Cyclops* threw a few shells at them by signal from the Admiral.—Shortly after sunset a portion of the Turkish troops were transferred into the *Cyclops, Hydra* and *Phœnix* in the following proportions. Cyclops 1,500, *Hydra* 900, *Phœnix* 1,200 and the whole Marines of the squadron, amounting to 1,500, were sent on board the *Gorgon*, the residue of the Turkish troops were on board their own men-of-war. At day light on the 9th the steamers, and Turkish squadron weighed, the *Cyclops* joining the Turkish Admiral, and made a feint of landing on the point about a mile to the South of the town, which had the desired effect of drawing out the Egyptian troops on the heights above, when the *Benbow* commenced firing shells on them, and from the precision with which they were thrown, the enemy must have sustained considerable loss. About 10 o'clock the *Powerful* weighed, she having been prevented from doing so before from the want of wind, and a heavy swell, and the *Dido* and *Wasp* also weighed from in-shore, where they had been anchored for the purpose of covering the pretended disembarkation. At about 10-30, the whole squadran hove up for a small bay to the North of Beyrout about 15 miles, and at 1 anchored, and then commenced the disembarkation which was happily effected without the slightest casualty and without the least opposition, so well had Commadore Napier arranged his plants. The *Princess Charlotte, Benbow, Edinburgh*, and *Revenge* were left at Beyrout, which they commenced bombarding the same afternoon, and the *Zebra* was anchored off the river Beyrout, to prevent the advance of the enemy, she was supported by an Austrian frigate, both of which vessels fired on the Egyptian camp and compelled them to evacuate it. The whole night of the 9th was busily employed in getting the troops into position, and disembarking field pieces, &c. The *Hydra* and *Castor* were anchored off the Dog river, where the former disembarked her portion of Turks forming the vanguard, several Turkish vessels were anchored along the bay, so as to prevent the advance of the enemy along the coast road. The *Wasp* and *Phœnix* protected a pass in the rear of the position. Jouna the place of disembarkation, is a small village just above a bold promontaoy which forms the bay, and the promontory is the position at present occupied by the main body of the Allies, detachments being thrown out on the heights of Lebanon, by occupying the present position a communication was immediately opened with the mountaineers, who have been flocking down in considerable numbers. Having received information that a body of Egyptian troops were in occupation of a small town called Gebail, about 10 miles to the north of this and were preventing the mountaineers from joining us, the *Carysfort, Dido* and and *Cyclops* having embarked quickly a detachment Turks and Druses and about 200 marines were despatched to take possession of the same, and then on the 12th, having previously bombarded the place for a considerable time, and no signal of an enemy being visible, the troops were disembarked on a beach just oustside the town under the command of Capt. Austin of the *Cyclops*, and, having formed, advanced to take possession of the castle, apparently a work of no considerable strength, being surrounded by a fosse, and to having loop-holes on the basement, for on the approach of the marines a destructive fire of muskets were opened on them, which soon killed four and wounded 20 others, and from the superior position of the enemy without their being able to return it, or even see more than the muzzles of the muskets through the loop holes; under these circumstances they were obliged to retreat to the beach, and the ships commenced bombarding the castle but apparently with little success, from the solidity of the old Roman masonry, and after a lapse of 2 hours it was determined to embark which was accordingly done and next moening it was found that during the night it had been evacuated, and that thro' supiness of the mountaineers, the garrison consisting of about 200 Albanians had effected a safe retreat to the next small town called Botroun; among the wounded are Lieut. Giffard R. N. 2nd of *Cyclops* severely in the wrist and Mr. Adair R. N. very slightly; the marines were under the command of Captain. Robinson and on the 14th the *Princess Charlotte, Ganges, Thunderer* and *Benbow* came down from Beyrout which devoted place had been daily cannonaded. On the 15th the *Carysfort* and *Cyclops*, the latter having on board a party of Druses, bombarded Botroun, the small town already spoken of and compelled the enemy to decamp, when the Druses were landed and took possession. 5 dead and 15 wounded men were found on the road leading to Tripoli, and, I regret to say, the wounded were put to death by the Druses. The capture of these two small towns having opened the passes, the mountaineers have been flocking down to get arms and up to yesterday evening 7,000 stand, with the proper portion of ammunition, has been issued.—During these proceedings the camps have been busily employed strengthening their position which may now defy Soliman Pasha and all his forces. The two Austrian frigates have landed their marines, amounting to about 250. On the 15th the *Pique* and *Castor* were detached to Sidon, but up to this moment we have received no account of their proceedings, and on the 17th the *Benbow* and *Zebra* were ordered to proceed to Tripoli at which place from the contents of an intercepted, letter we are led to believe that the Egyptian troops are disaffected, but as yet we have heard nothing from them.—Several Egyptian deserters have, from time to time, swam off to the ships at Beyrout, and they say many more would dersert were they certain of a kind reception. 259 invalids that were in the Lazzaretto have joined the Turks with their arms. The *Prometheus* arrived this morning, as also two Austrian steamers with a reinforcement of 300 Turks, and a Pasha of many tails, who was saluted by the Admiral and who was, I believe, the late Pasha of this district. Yesterday Soliman Pasha sent in a flag of truce with some India letters which he had intercepted. The Admiral in return for his politeness sent him some wine, etc. which we had found on board one of the detained vessels, belonging to him. The enemy have thrown forward a force of about 2,000 men on the heights above the left bank of the Dog River, but they have taken good care to keep out of the range of our shells One day last week a party were observed reconnoitering and the *Thunderer* opened their fire on them and in a few moments made them scamper.—the *wonderful precision with which all the ships that have fired shells have done so, has elicited the admiration and wonder of* all—their immense ravages are quite astonishing. The camps now begin to present quite a gay appearence, and the Marines are all on shore, and all under canvass. Commodore Napier has taken up his residence on shore, and his broad Pennant, forms a conspicuous object, a breast work encloses the camp, and there are some 14 to 16 pieces of field ordnance in position; the work, considering the heat of the weather, has been very arduous, but, happily the health of all is very good. I have now, I believe, given you an outline of all our proceedings, and rest assured that what I have related is perfectly correct—rumours are afloat, but no dependence is to be placed on anything; one hears.

H. M. S. Ganges Djouni Bay. Sept. 20th 1840.

The Admiral arrived at Beyrout from Alexandria Wednesday 9th with the *Bellerophon, Zebra, Phœnix*, and *Cyclops*; the same day Rear-Admiral Walker, in a line of battle ship, arrived, convoying the Trans ports containing about 4,000 Turkish Troops, 2 Turkish Frigates, and a Corvette also arrived, with the *Thunderer, Hastings, Castor*, and *Wasp*. The *Cyclops* opened fire this day on large Bodies of Troops near the South point of the Bay, and thus the first shot was fired. After dark, all the Marines embarked on board the *Gorgon* (about 1600) and the Turkish Troops on board the *Cyclops, Hydra*, and *Phœnix*—Thursday 10th at day-light the Steamers with the *Powerful, Revenge, Bellerophon, Pique*, and *Carysfort* weighed and stood to the North—at 1—p. m. observed the Troops to land without opposition off the Dog river.—Fired at intervals during the day upon the troops passing thro' the Tower, the *Benbow* and *Edinburgh* from having a better position, did great execution with their shells.—Friday 11th opened fire occasionally as yesterday. The Admiral sent a flag of truce on shore demanding the Tower, not receiving a favorable answer, we, at 5 m. 30 p. m. opend fire upon the devoted Town and ceased at 7—30 leaving it a *mass of ruins!*

Saturday 12th fired single shots occasionally at Troops, weighed in the afternoon and anchored off the Dog River pass.

Monday 14th weighed early in the morning, and ran down here and anchored off the encampments. The Admiral, in the *Princess Charlotte* joined also from Beyrout.

Tuesday 15th the *Pique, Castor*, and a Turkish Frigate sailed to attack Sidon, but we have not heard the results, we have been hard at work ever since the Troops landed, strengthening the position.

Thursday, 17th the *Benbow* and *Zebra* sailed for Tripoli. Saturday, 19th a reinforcement arrived of 1000 Turks in two Austrian Steamers, with the newly appointed Pacha of Syria.—We have been joined by great numbers of the mountaineers, amongst others Emir Abdallah, the Nephew of Emir Beschir; the only loss we have sustained, was at Gebail, the Marines were driven back by a most unexpected firing, with the loss of 4 killed and 15 wounded, two since dead, the Albanians evacuated next morning when we took possession and left it in the hands of the Mountaineers; it is a very strong Fort, bomb proof and commands the Road from Tripoli.

MALTA TIMES, OCTOBER 5.

QUINTUPLE TREATY.

CONVENTION.

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte on the other, for the pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th July, 1840.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

His Highness the Sultan having had recourse to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to reclaim their aid and their assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehmet Ali, Pacha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; their said Majesties, united by subsists between them, animated by the desire to watch the sentiment of sincere friendship which over the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire in the interest of consolidating the peace of Europe, faithful to the engagements which were contracted by the note transmitted to the Porte, by their representatives at Constantinople, the 27th, July 1839, and desiring, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which the continuation of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Pacha and the subjects of his Highness occasion:

Their said Majesties and his Highness the Sultan have resolved with the above end to conclude between them a convention.

Article I.—His Highness the Sultan being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdon of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of his Highness to allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act here to annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself to cooperate to this end with means of action which each of them can dispose of.

Art. II. If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all Kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to commanders of thier naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

Art. III.—If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting parties, on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantsnople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as as the capital of the Ottoman Empire, secure against all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, in consequence of such attempt, receive the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence be required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall retire simultaneously, and enter respectively, into the Black sea and the Mediterranean.

Art. IV.—It is always distinctly understood that the cooperation mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place, temporarily the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman capital, under the safeguard of the High Contracting Parties against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign Powers to enter into the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act that, with the exception of the eventuality above-mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the Straits of the Bosshurus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and Emperior of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared.

Art. V.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th July, in the year of Grace 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. BULOW.
(CHEKIB. NIEUMAN.
BRUNOW.

CIRCASSIA

Advices from Russia are quoted by the *Temps*, to the effect, that the Russian army operating on the right bank of the Terek, in the country of the Circassians, has received another check. It states, that a division of 15 000 men has been surprised and surrounded by the Tschetchenkes and remained in a critical position for some days. It was only rescued, after sustaining severe loss, by another corps sent to its assistance. No date is given of this intelligence.

FRANCE.

The spirit of war is at this moment strangely busy in the world. Spain again broken forth into civil war, Portugal convulsed, the streets of Paris occupied by soldiers, war, actual war, in the Levant, war in Africa, and war in China—surely this is enough at one time; even Death himself might bless his maw, and hardly ask for more.

Yet, in addition to all this, we are threatened with a war with France, and the French, and the French funds are going down with such perseverance and show such alacrity in sinking, that it is plain that those whose business it is to gain intelligence of the intentions of the government, conceive that war is still to be counted upon.

BRITISH TRADE WITH AMERICA.

It must be gratifying to such of our merchants and manufacturers as are connected with, or interested in the prosperity of America, to mark the growing, but steady symptoms of improvement, which the recent advices from America by the *Great Western* notice. Among other favourable signs are the great increase in the quantity of goods and produce conveyed by the rail roads and canals in the state of New York, the competition exhibited at the auctions of Philadelphia, and the reduced stocks of good produce at the leading outports, with an abundance of specie in the coffers of the sound banks, Sovereigns being down to par. —(Courier.)

China.

CANTON REGISTER, AUGUST 11.

List of H. M. Ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships Melville 74, Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. Capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellesly 74, Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer Capt. Maitland, Blenheim, 74, Sir H. F. Senhouse. Druid 44 Captain H. Smith, Blonde 44 Captain F. Bourchier, Alligator 28 Captain Kuper. Volage 28 Capt. Elliot, Conway 28 Capt C. D. Bethune. Larne 20 Capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod, 20 Captain Barlow. Algerine 10 Captain Mason. Pylades 18 Captain Anson. Cruizer 16 Captain Giffard, Hyacinth, 18 Captain Warren, Modeste, 18 Captain H. Eyres. Columbine, 16 Captain T. J. Clarke, Rattlesnake (Troop Ship). Captain Brodie, H. C. armed steamers Queen, Captain Warden, Madagascar, Capt. Dicey. Atalanta, Captain Rogers, Enterprize, Capt. West.

The brig *Spy* arrived this morning and reports the return of the Portuguese ship *Elia Pulcheria*, Marques, dismasted in the gale of the 19th ulto. She sailed from Macao roads on the 16th ulto. for Singapore, intending to beat down the Chinese sea.

We are informed the Taoutae left Macao for Canton yesterday evening, to have an audience with the governor respecting Mr. Stanton's seizure and detention.

ABDUCTION of Mr. Vincent Stanton by *Whangchung*, the murderer of the "*Black Joke's* crew, and the destroyer of the "*Bilbaino*."

Since the forenoon of last Thursday, until the evening of Sunday, the Foreign community have been in a state of great anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Vincent Stanton, Mr. Stanton was in the habit of bathing very early in the morning between 4 and 5, at Casilla bay. On the previous evening he had made an appointment with some friends to meet them in the morning at the accustomed place and hour. It appears, from enquiry, he left his home about a quarter before 5, and no intelligence was gained of him until about 2 o'clock on Sunday, when rumours began to float that he had been seen by natives in Canton, and soon after the intelligence was confirmed, beyond a doubt, from the accurate description natives, who had seen him, gave of his person.

Yesterday we further ascertained, from native information, that he was seen on Thursday morning near the Bogue, his head bloody from a wound, and his neck and breast bloody also, and he appeared languid. His arms were bound behind him. He reached Canton on Saturday morning. was examined before *Lin* and *put into prison*.

Since the above was in type further native information assures us that he was seized as he was going down to the beach by a gang of Chinese who had concealed themselves behind some rocks, they attacked, wounded, seized, bound, and conveyed him to a boat, and immediately proceeded to the Bogue.—Some details of his examination are even related in Macao; such as,—when asked how he, an Englishman, could be found resident in Macao—he replied that there were numbers more of his countrymen in that settlement; and that his instant release would be forthwith demanded by the senior officer of H. M.'s ships. It is and he was made to kneel before the governor; but that he was too weak to remain in that painful position and was obliged to rest upon his haunches.

It is singular that the possibility of his having been seized with cramp and drowned, was eagerly chosen by some as the alternative: in fact, persons who thought, or who professed to think. thus, discovered their eagerness to exculpate the *Chinese lambs*: now the argument is clearly to be thus stated—taking into consideration the late edicts of the governor of Canton urging on his people to capture or assassinate the English,—that Mr. Stanton should have been captured was a *self-evident probability*, that he should have been drowned, *non-evident possibility*.

Mr. Stanton is a student of divinity of St. John's college, Cambridge; he arrived in this country in 1838, with the family of the late Richard Turner's Esq., in which he filled the office of tutor to Mr. Turner's sons.

With reference to the abduction of Mr. Stanton by a gang of Chinese, from under the guns of the Guia fort, we have been informed that the taoutae, the keuaminfoo, and the tsotang deny any knowledge of or share in the deed; it is said that they even assured the procurador that they would arrest the offenders if they knew them. We are inclined to believe the declarations of these officers,—that they were not privy to the abduction of Mr. Stanton; but, referring to the promise made by the taoutae to the procurador,—that the Chinese troops should be ordered out of Macao and the warjunks out of the inner harbour (*vide* C. R. 30 June), we regret to be obliged to observe that this promise has never been fulfilled: so far from either the Chinese military or naval forces having been withdrawn, their numbers have been encreased; they have been allowed to pitch tents and mount field-pieces at the temple near the race course from whence they sally out in numbers in the evening and interfere with walks of the English.

The inner harbour has always been swarming with boats of various sizes filled with troops; and we have no doubt that the late frequent robberies and assaults have been committed by them; there is another great evil to be noticed—these troops, the very scum of the land, seduce or overawe the servants of foreigners, who are obliged to fee them, and these extorted fees lead to the robbery of their masters: the only remedy for this disgraceful and dangerous state of things—disgraceful and dangerous to all parties—is the instant fulfilment of the taoutae's promise to withdraw all the Chinese forces from the territory of Macao: for it is a ridiculous farce to boast of the neutrality of this city, when its waters and streets are thronged with Chinese war junks and troops.

The English amateurs had fixed on last night, after one or two previous postponements, for the performances of the "Rivals;" but the certain intelligence received of the hazardous situation of Mr. Stanton has induced them to put off, *sine die*, any attempts at amusement while a countryman is languishing in captivity.

The non-arrival of the Sir H. Oompton, with the May mail, obliges us to defer all remarks on the debate on Sir J. Graham's motion. The Spectator says—"lord Palmerston could only support an assertion that he had never failed to send instructions, when needed, by the childish repartee that he had written two letters during the time in which the Duke of Wellington had written one, and therefore deserved twice as much praise as the duke!"—Such is the manner this secretary *faineant* treats the mightiest matetr, concerning England's foreign policy and interest, that has occurred since the peace; and then the matchless conceit to name *the* duke and himself in the same breath!

We attribute but little merit or demerit to the letter from the merchants to Lord Palmerston; if it was, as is said—hastily trumped up for the occasion on a hint from his lordship, it simply proves how despicable his situation must be in the house of commons when he resorts to such extraneous aid, if it was voluntary, it merely expresses the common feeling—that should war be determined on its vigorous prosecution should not be impeded by the opposition on motives merely factious.

There is another useless proclamation posted up at the usual spot on the Praya grande, forbidding the assembling together of idle vagabonds: it is published merely to be read, laughed at, and scornfully disobeyed.

We have to record a most unfortunate and sad accident at Capsingmoon; captain Richard Edward Baxter, commander of the Liverpool ship Litherland, was drowned while bathing along side on the evening of the 8th instaut.—From the mode in which it occurred, as described in the annexed deposition it is supposed he must either have been caught by a shark, or taken with the cramp, most probably the latter. He was much liked by his officers and crew, who are in great distress at his loss. Though every exertion was made his body had not been found by the last accounts from Capsingmoon.

DEPOSITION.

Capsingmoon, 8th August, 1840, 9 P. M. My name is Nugent, I am second officer of the Litherland. Captain Baxter came on deck about half past six o'clock and said he would take a swim; he then took off his clothes and jumped out of the gangway; he swam about a little with much ease, all at once he seemed to struggle in the water. I jumped down on the stage that was alongside to assist him, but before I could reach the stage he went down and never rose again.

(Signed) J, NUGENT.—2nd Officer.

We learn on the best authority the almost incredible circumstance of Mr. Wolf, a Danish gentleman, who landed from one of the ships, having been hustled in Beale's lane about noon two or three days ago by 12 or 15 Chinamen, who rifled his pocket of about 12 dollars and then disappeared. So daring a robbery occurring in broad day in one of the most public thoroughfares of Macao should be a warning to all to be on their guard whenever they see any unusual number of Chinese collected together.

Correspondence between the British subjects in Macao, Captain Smith. H. M. S. Druid, and the deputy superintendent of British trade in China on the matter of the seizure of Mr. Stanton by Chinese troops, under the proclamations of the governor of Canton.

Macao, 9th August, 1840.

To Captain Henry Smith, R. N., Senior officer H. B. M's Squadron. Macao.

Sir,—We now address you in consequence of the disappearance of a British subject Mr. Vincent Stanton, officiating clergyman in the English chapel, who has now been missing since the morning of Thursday 6th instant, under very mysterious circumstances.

His friends, deeply distressed at the event, have been most active in their endeavours to ascertain his fate, which they felt rested unfortunately only between two alternatives, drowning or seizure by the Chinese, the result of their enquiries is an almost general conviction that Mr. Stanton is in the hands of the Chinese.

We have therefore earnestly to beg you will take such measures with the Chinese as may attain the release of our fellow countryman.

When thus soliciting attention to the individual case at present the subject of our sympathies, we would take the opportunity of requesting your serious consideration may be bestowed on the position British subjects and British property are now placed in here.

The well known edict, issued by the viceroy of the province, offering rewards for the seizure or assassination of British subjects, and which was stuck up in Macao—the notorious lurking about in the neighbourhood of the gang who burned the "Bilbaino" and committed the atrocities in the "Black Joke"—the assembling of a large fleet of warjunks, full of soldiers, close to the shore in the inner harbour—the large bodies of the Chinese troops quartered not only at the barrier, but actually within the precincts of Macao—coupled with frequent insults and robberies: all this facts prove very evidently that the seizure of Mr. Stanton is only a further step in the system so long threatened, and which can alone be checked by energetic measures: whereas, any delay or impunity will embolden the Chinese, and we may soon have outrages of a more sweeping nature to lament.

In applying to you as senior officer of the station, we feel bound to state that his excellency the governor of Macao has shown every desire to afford us all protection in his power, and we doubt not you will find him ready to co-operate in any measures that you may deem advisable.

We have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) By all the British subjects in Macao.

A. R. Johnston, E-q.
Deputy Superintendent of British Trade in China. Macao.

SIR,—We enclose a letter addressed to capt. Henry Smith, senior officer of H. B. M's. squadron in this neighbourhood, which we will thank you to hand that officer. We leave the letter open for your perusal and trust you will support its prayer.

We are, your most obedient servants.
Macao 9th August, 1840. (Signed) As above.

Macao, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, acquainting me of the distressing circumstance of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Vincent Stanton; since the date of your letter authentic information, as you are aware, has been received that this unfortunate gentleman is in Canton in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

The deputy superintendent has addressed his excellency the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with his excellency on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release; and I will continue to press upon him by every means in my power the necessity of taking some immediate steps for the prevention of the recurrence of so gross a breach of neutrality as the seizure of unoffending persons residing within the limits of the territory of Portugal, & under protection guaranteed by various treaties.

In the meantime the British community residing in Macao may rest assured that their situation shall not be neglected by me.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed). H. SMITH,
Captain and Senior Officer.

To the British subjects residing in Macao.

Pour etre un grand homme, if faut sovoir profiter de toute sa fortune.

With reference to the correspondence between the British residents in Macao and captain Smith, of H. M. S. Druid, on the abduction of Mr. Stanton, we trust that the demand for Mr. Stanton's instant release will not be urged through the authorities of Macao.

Previous to admiral Elliot's departure to the northward, proclamations had been issued by the governor of Canton, inciting the people to assassinate the English, by offering pecuniary rewards for their heads.

This circumstance, and the every way unprotected state of the English in Macao, was brought to the notice of the British superintendent by various influential members of the British community, and was naticed and roplied to in the usual flighty-style of thafunctionary. "Treachery," he observed, "we cant not guard against (why not pray?—and what *treachery* is there in a *public proclamation* setting a price on Englishmen's heads?); but if a hair of the head of an Englishman is hurt, the Bogue forts will be instantly taken and Canton laid in ashes."—This is something in king Cambyses' vein.

After the publication of these murderous proclamations, the possibility of the seizure or assassination of British subjects, was of course, contemplated by admiral Elliot, and instructions left for the senior officer's guidance under such a catastrophe. The catastrophe has occurred. In the absence of any specific instructions—and such neglect—considering how English affairs have been managed in China since December 1838—is not impossible, captain Smith is free to act according to his judgment for the honour of his country and the safety of H. M's. subjects—the first never has been before so infamously sacrificed—the latter never before so infamously unprotected and abandoned to chance.

To negotiate for the release of Mr. Stanton through the Portuguese and Chinese authorities of Macao will only lead to interminable delays, which may soon be fatal not only to the health but to the life of Mr. Stanton particularly if he is confined in a *Chinese prison*, where we think he could not live forty eight hours.

Capt. Smith has now an opportunity of vindicating the reputation of the British flag—too long disgraced in China,—and of affording that protection to his countrymen which the British superintendent has always held as a mere bagatelle: witness his retreat from Macao in M's. cutter in August last year, after declaring to his assembled countrymen he would be the last man to leave them, *he was the first*! witness his neglect of the murders on board the Black Joke and of the burning of the Bilbaino:—for had H. M's. cutter been in Macao roads on the 25th of August, she might have *cased Wangchang's junks*. —Witness his departure to the northward without one word to the body of his countrymen: *no community of British merchants have ever been so contemptuously treated by a public functionary of any rank as those in China have been by capt Elliot!*

Captain Smith, we repeat, holds the honour of the British flag in his hands: he has an opportunity of distinguishing himself as the officer of the "greatest mark and likehood," of the expedition to China: in fact of becoming the hero of the expedition.

At the risk of being deemed presumptuous we shall say what we think ought to be his course of action.

1stly.—Without holding any threat over the governor of Canton, captain Smith should, we think, demand from him that Mr. Stanton's person be delivered on board one of H. M's. ships at or before a stated time; should this demand not be complied with instant possession should be taken of the Bogue forts and Tiger island.

2ndly.—Should Mr. Stanton's person be delivered up by the appointed time, captain Smith should demand that the governor issues, by an appointed time, a proclamation recalling his former ones against the lives of Englishmen; should the governor refuse, or fail, to comply with this demand, the same active measures should be adopted. for to submit to these proclamations being any longer before the eyes of the people is unbearable: the English name has been trampled into the very dust of China, and we may consider that an English head falls every day these disgraceful proclamations are suffered to be in force.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR NOVEMBER 14.

AGRA.—The reports which lately prevailed in the station of the return of some of the Troops ordered to the Westward, seem to want confirmation. Her Majestys's 3rd Dragoons continue their route.

As a specimen of the regularity prevailing in the Quarter Master General's Office, the following little item will suffice. A wing of the 13th Native Infantry were ordered from Banda to relieve the 44th at Etawah, and on their arrival found the Corps they came to relieve, in comfortable possession of the place, and without any wish or intention to leave it! In other instances official letters are addressed to the Head Quarters of Regts. which have marched, as if they had never been ordered from them. One cause of this state of things, is said to arise from the nature of the relations at present subsisting between the Military Secy., the Adjt. General and the Quarter Master General, which is of that not very uncommon kind, known in every day parlance, by the expressive and elegant term of "Logger-heads." These relations amongst other agremens, involve a system of taciturnity, and as none will speak first, they are at a dead lock, from which nothing short of the Governor General's ordering them in the Queen's name to speak out at once, is likely to extricate them.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot were at Cawnpore, on the 12th instant.

The new *Bengal* and *Agra Gazette* now going through the Press, being a publication of great local interest, we shall be happy to receive and forward to the Publishers, Messrs. Rushton and Co. the names of parties wishing to subscribe.

KURNAUL.—The 26th Native Infantry marched into Cantonments yesterday morning, and proceed to Ferozepore to-morrow.

Affghanistan Recruiting Depots under Lieutenant Gerrard, were reviewed by Major-General Boyd yesterday morning, and did remarkably well, considering the short time that Officer has had to raise them. —10th Nov., 1840.

SEONEE.—The Light Company of the 11th Regt., marched from Seonee on the 1st November, for Saugor, under a Native Officer, in progress to Cawnpore to join the 3rd Light Battalion. Two Companies of Madras Native Infantry are expected here very shortly, to relieve the detachment at this post, which now only consists of one Company of the 11th Regt. Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, NOVEMBER 11.

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines. So said Horace, thereby, according to Burke's punning translation, affording an admirable precept for the adjustment of tithes. We in the East, who have luckily nothing to do with the divine right of tithes, may yet make useful application of the Flaccian precept, and the way in which certain municipal matters, are mismanaged at this presidency, in one manner, contrasted with the way in which they are mismanaged, at the presidency of Bombay, in another manner, convinces us that the maxim above quoted is deserving of universal application. In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, we have the following pithy editorial article touching the commodity of beef, and the combinations of butchers, to enhance the price thereof:—

"The Court of Petty Sessions was employed yesterday in regulating the prices of meat, which through the imposition of the butchers had risen 50 per cent. A corresponding deduction wss made, and a new nerrick ordered to be promulgated. We congratulate the public on an event which will give them their dinners at half the usual price, provided the servants are not allowed to peculate, and thus render null and void the new regulations which we understand will appear in the next Government Gazette."

Nowhere we find the Petty Sessions of the Ducks, falling back, some five hundred years behind the age, and attempting to do that by their fiat, which can only safely and soundly be done, by the force of competition. The magistrate has properly nothing to do with the market, excepting to see that just weight, and true measures, are used by the market people—aye—there's the rub. The Bombay Petty Session are so eager to obtain butcher's meat for consumers, at what they choose to think reasonable prices, that they revert to those antidiluvian principles of public economy, Adam Smith being the Noah from whence commenced a new era—that permitted the magistrate to interfere with prices. No doubt the Petty Sessions of the Ducks mean well; but they are antidiluvians, legislating for those who are born of Adam Smith. But if we of the Ditch cast the assise of Beef and Mutton in *their* teeth, what shall they say to us, who leave the wretched consumer, at the mercy of the vender, whose heart is a stone, and whose weight in the scale, is a stone, a rude, unascertainable criterion of value, by which the miserable purchaser is defrauded, daily and hourly, without the possibility of redress. We wish that our Government would direct a commission to report upon the aggregate amount of fraud committed upon the large body of consumers in small quantities, in *consequence of stones and brick bats*, and other unascertained measures of value, being suffered in our markets. That such a practice should exist at all, under our Government, is a reproach that levels us with the worst Government that has ever prevailed here or can prevail any where. What is the fact? A vender of grain, or other commodity, sells such commodity by weight, at so much the seer. His measure is a rude stone, or perhaps the section of a brick bat, and in case his weight is challenged, he hurls it into the street, where *it mingles amongst its fellows*, and who shall convict him of dealing forth short weight? No one can; nor is it possible that this great source of fraud upon the very poorest of the population, can be effectually suppressed, until the Government does that, which, consistently with its own dignity it ought to have done long ago; that is to say, insist that every vender of commodities to the poor, for which the poor pay coin stamped by the State, should do so only by the medium of an organ of measurement stamped by the State also. We have been drawn to advert to this subject cursorily at the present moment, but we shall take occasion to consider it in all its bearings.

ENGLISHMAN, NOVEMBER 11.

We understand the Nawab Nazim will land this evening at 5 P. M. A deputation will proceed from Calcutta with the Governor General's steamer and Pinnace as far as a mile or two up the river, to meet and escort down His Highness, who will receive on passing the Fort a salute of 19 guns equal to that fired for a Governor General. A house at Alipore has been taken for His Highness whither he will proceed on landing. A large cortege and a fleet, consisting of some beautifully ornamented Moorshedabad boats attends His Highness. We believe, the Governor General returns his visit—the only native prince in Bengal entitled to that honor.

Indeed, we rather think the Nazim ranks next after the Emperor of Delhi alias—Great Mogul—vide endorsement of Hunt's playing cards.

We very much regret to state that the launch which was to have taken place yesterday proved a failure. It appears that in opposition to the advice and experience of the worthy and distinguished builder, too much kentledge had been put into the vessel by the owner; to which the grease, which was to assist her in sliding into her future element had congealed and rendered it impossible for her to remove. Every exertion was used during a period of two hours to get the vessel off, but without effect. The *contretemps* is the more to be lamented, because a very large number of persons of the first rank, including the Governor General, the Miss Edens, the Judges, &c., had assembled by special invitation to witness the launch and partake of a splendid tiffin provided for the occasion. The tiffin indeed was amply discussed, and costly and elegant preparations for the ball and illumination this evening will in no degree be abated, but it is impossible not to sympathise with Rustomjee Cowasjee in the vexatious disappointment he and (still more) Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee have experienced. We believe and hope the vessel will be got off to-day and take her station amongst the other noble Ships in this port as the *Framjee Cowasjee*—the name of the Rustomjee's brother, one of the first merchants and most public spirited men in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 11.

THE LAUNCH.—The Launch yesterday proved a complete failure. There were a large concourse of people of all shades of society, to witness the sight, from the Governor General and Suite downwards. But after having waited till 3 o'clock all returned disappointed. The new ship would not get off the Docks, in spite of every endeavour to the contrary; and there it still stands for, perhaps, another assemblage and another tiffin.

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POSTSCRIPT.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

WE have just time before the Post goes out to say, that we have received intelligence from unquestionable authority, that Dost Mah med the ex-ruler of Cabool has unconditionally surrendered himself in person to our Envoy Sir William Mac-Naghten. He came singly, and threw himself on the Envoys protection in the Citadel of Cabool, afte an action had taker. place with him wini es distance. We are sorry to an that Dr. Lord the Political Agent killed in the fight. We trust to b give further particulars in our de.

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